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APPLICATION NO	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/501,559	02/09/2000	Manjit S. Chowdhary	EC0530/4-2	4061

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EXAMINER

TUCKER, PHILIP C

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1712

DATE MAILED: 03/28/2003

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	501559	CHONDHARY
Examiner	P. TUCKER	Group Art Unit 1712

—The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet beneath the correspondence address—

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, such period shall, by default, expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication .
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Status

Responsive to communication(s) filed on 1/29/03

This action is **FINAL**.

Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

Claim(s) 1 - 70 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above claim(s) 12 - 26, 33 and 40 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

Claim(s) NONE is/are allowed.

Claim(s) 1 - 11, 27 - 32, 34 - 39, 41 - 70 is/are rejected.

Claim(s) is/are objected to.

Claim(s) are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is approved disapproved.

The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a)-(d)

Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

All Some* None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been received.

received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____.

received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____.

Attachment(s)

Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____	Interview Summary, PTO-413
Notice of Reference(s) Cited, PTO-892	Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948	Other _____

Office Action Summary

Art Unit: 1712

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 5-11, 27-30, 34-37, 41-66, 69 and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rutenberg et al. (4269975).

Rutenberg teaches a method of preparing a ground guar which is made from hydrated guar splits (see abstract). Rutenberg teaches that extruding the guar, prior to grinding results in a gum which produces increased viscosity products (see Example II). Rutenberg also teaches that flaking of the guar prior to grinding, results in a product with higher viscosity than nonflaked guar (column 7, lines 4-20). Moisture content and mesh size which are the same as the present invention are disclosed at column 4, lines 1-4 and lines 44-49. Rutenberg differs from the present invention in that the use of both flaking and extruding, in the preparation of the ground guar is not disclosed. The courts have held , such as In re Crockett 126 USPQ 186, that combining such methods would not be patentable, since it would logically flow that the combination would produce the same effect, and would supplement each other. It would thus be obvious to one of

Art Unit: 1712

ordinary skill in the art to utilize both extruding and flaking of the guar, in the process of making ground guar, given the teaching of Rutenberg that extruding and flaking produce superior ground guar from guar splits, than guar not subject to extruding or flaking. Rutenberg also differs in not specifying an extruding barrel of 2 - 8 inches, or the use of chemically or genetically modified guar. The utility of barrels of differing size, in order to optimize the processing of the guar would be an obvious variation to one of ordinary skill in the art (In re Rose 105 USPQ 237). Although Rutenberg does not teach the hydration rate properties at specific temperatures disclosed in claims 41-70, the mere discovery of a property of an obvious composition has been held to not alone render patentability by the courts. In re Dillon 16 USPQ2d 1897 states "but discovery that claimed composition possesses property not disclosed for prior art does not alone defeat a *prima facie* case, and it is not necessary, in order to establish *prima facie* case, to show both structural similarity between claimed and prior art compound and suggestion in, or expectation from, prior art that claimed compound will have the same or similar utility as one newly discovered by applicant". Thus applicants mere discovery of the property of hydration rates at specific temperatures does not render patentability to the composition.

3. Claims 1, 3, 4, 27, 31, 32, 34, 38 , 39, 66-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rutenberg et al. (4269975) in view of Dino (5646093), Harris (5990052) and Applicants specification.

Art Unit: 1712

Rutenberg teaches a method of preparing a ground guar which is made from hydrated guar splits (see abstract). Rutenberg teaches that extruding the guar, prior to grinding results in a gum which produces increased viscosity products (see Example II). Rutenberg also teaches that flaking of the guar prior to grinding, results in a product with higher viscosity than nonflaked guar (column 7, lines 4-20). Moisture content and mesh size which are the same as the present invention are disclosed at column 4, lines 1-4 and lines 44-49. Rutenberg differs from the present invention in that the use of both flaking and extruding, in the preparation of the ground guar is not disclosed. The courts have held , such as In re Crockett 126 USPQ 186, that combining such methods would not be patentable, since it would logically flow that the combination would produce the same effect, and would supplement each other. It would thus be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize both extruding and flaking of the guar, in the process of making ground guar, given the teaching of Rutenberg that extruding and flaking produce superior ground guar from guar splits, than guar not subject to extruding or flaking. The utility of chemically or genetically modified guar as an alternative to guar in the industrial uses disclosed by Rutenberg at column 1, lines 8-12 are well known, and would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. In support of such knowledge in the art, Dino in Example 1, and Harris at column 8, lines 35-37 teach the use of guar splits to form chemically modified guar products which are used in operations such as oil well drilling and fracturing. Applicants specification at page 9, lines 15-27 clearly teach that it is known in the art to chemically modify

Art Unit: 1712

guar gum, and genetically modify plants in order to produce the guar products, thus such variations would be obvious variations to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Although Rutenberg does not teach the hydration rate properties at specific temperatures disclosed in claims 41-70, the mere discovery of a property of an obvious composition has been held to not alone render patentability by the courts. In re Dillon 16 USPQ2d 1897 states "but discovery that claimed composition possesses property not disclosed for prior art does not alone defeat a *prima facie* case, and it is not necessary, in order to establish *prima facie* case, to show both structural similarity between claimed and prior art compound and suggestion in, or expectation from, prior art that claimed compound will have the same or similar utility as one newly discovered by applicant". Thus applicants mere discovery of the property of hydration rates at specific temperatures does not render patentability to the composition.

4. Applicants arguments have been considered but are not deemed persuasive. With respect to applicants arguments that not all the steps of the claims art taught by Rutenberg, grinding and drying is taught at column 3, line 58 - column 4, line 5. Also hydrating, flaking, grinding and extruding are taught, for example, from column 4, line 50 - column 7, line 20. Moisture content and mesh size which are the same as the present invention are disclosed at column 4, lines 1-4 and lines 44-49. All claims are covered by the above scope or by the case law applied. Applicant has not pointed to any claims which were not addressed by the scope of the rejections

Art Unit: 1712

presented, either in the content of the references or in the case law applied. The scope of the invention is thus encompassed by Rutenberg, and the other references of the rejections.

With respect to applicants arguments that the combination of flaking and extruding is not obvious over Rutenberg, although Rutenberg differs from the present invention in that the use of both flaking and extruding, in the preparation of the ground guar is not disclosed, the courts have held , such as in In re Crockett 126 USPQ 186, that combining such methods would not be patentable, since it would logically flow that the combination would produce the same effect, and would supplement each other. Contrary to applicants assertion the flaking and extruding elements are clearly disclosed, and they are linked in view of the cited case law. A clear *prima facie* case has thus been made. Since both steps taught by Rutenberg are used to increase the viscosity of fluids containing the guar, the combination of such steps would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of Crockett. Applicant has not also shown any superior and unexpected results from the teachings of the specification, an affidavit or declaration to show that the properties of the present product are superior and unexpected, over the properties of the extruded product of Rutenberg, which could render the teachings therein nonobvious.

Applicant has again made an allegation of the use of personal knowledge. Every point of the rejections have been made upon teachings of the prior art, or upon case law. The increasing of hydration rates is a property which according to case law (In re Dillon, *supra*) does not alone provide a patentable distinction. The teachings of the prior art are so clear, that it would be impossible for one of ordinary skill in the art to not be able to understand them. A disagreement

Art Unit: 1712

over the clarity of the prior art is not a reason for the submission of an affidavit by the examiner. The prior art clearly teaches, in view of the case law, contrary to applicants assertion, all of the elements of the present invention. The rejections are maintained.

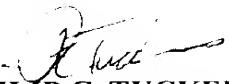
5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Art Unit: 1712

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip Tucker whose telephone number is (703) 308-0529. The examiner's normal working hours are 7:30am-4:00pm, Monday-Friday. If necessary SPE Robert Dawson may be contacted at 703-308-2340. For inquiries of a general nature call the receptionist at 703-308-0651. The group FAX no. is 703-872-9310. The **after final** fax no. is 703-872-9311.

PCT-2769
March 27, 2003


PHILIP C. TUCKER
ART UNIT 1712